

Coping with the consequences of CO₂ emissions

Integration of Ocean Acidification objectives in light of CPI experiences

Session 2A: How can politicians support Nordic climate adaptation?

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Environmental Policy Integration (EPI)

- A shared responsibility for environmental protection by all policy sectors, at different levels;
- A proactive and preventive attitude by early incorporation of environmental objectives in policy processes;
- Moving beyond the minimum environmental standards prescribed in environmental regulations.

(Persson, Runhaar et al. 2018)

~~Environmental~~ Policy Integration (~~EPI~~)^{Climate} ^{CPI}

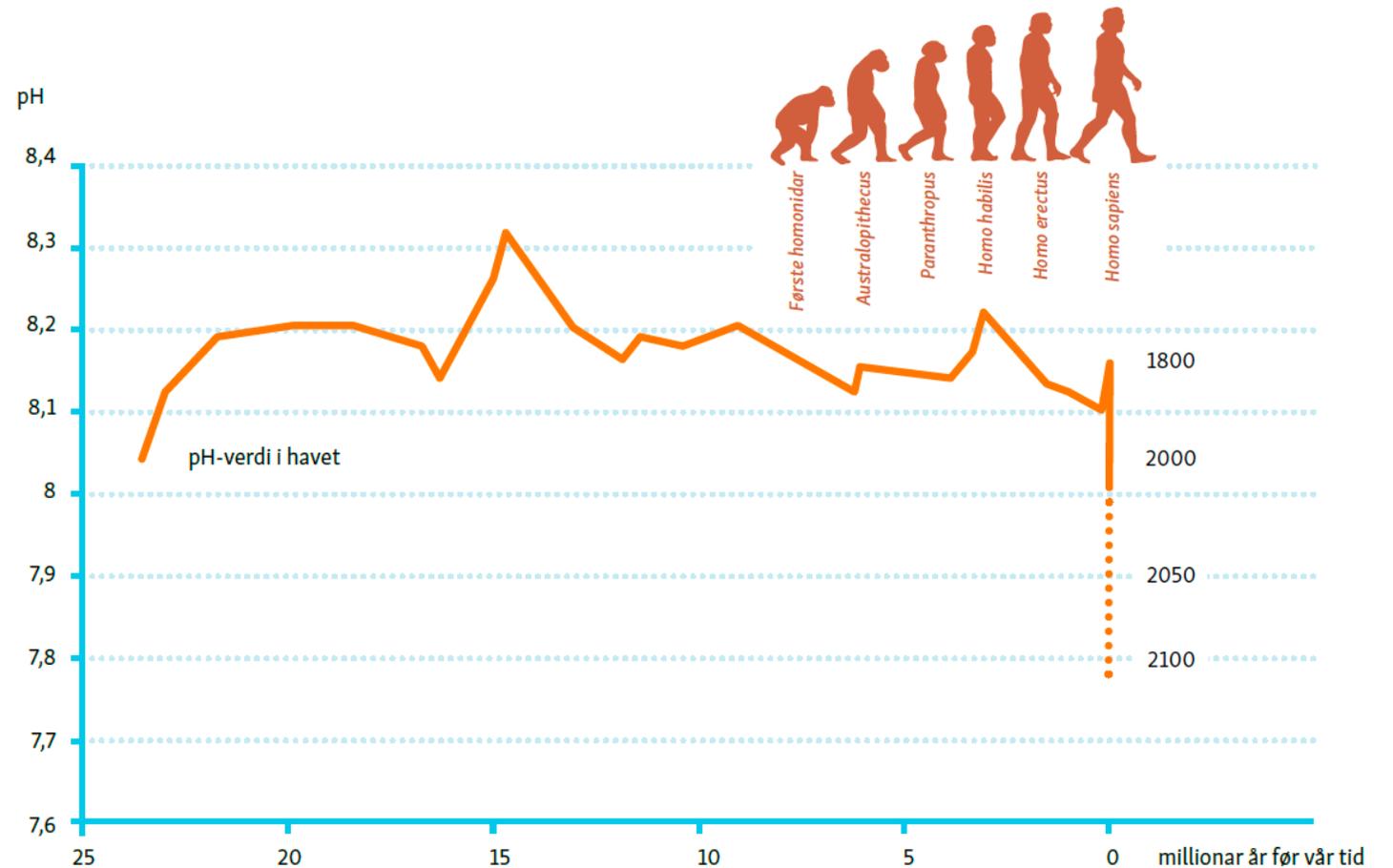
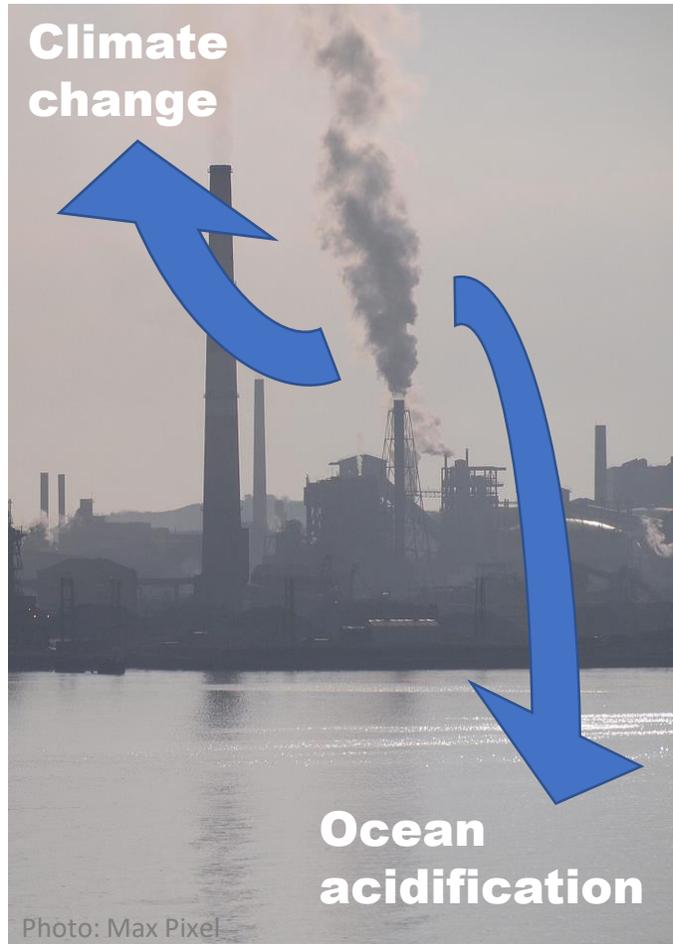
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Experiences with integrating climate adaptation objectives in Norway

- CCA was introduced as a *sectoral* responsibility within the Civil Protection authorities at different governance levels (early 2000's).
- Cross-sectoral group under MoE from 2006. Slow process of establishing a national adaptation policy.
- Main adaptation effort at local and regional level, largely autonomous and self organized.
- National legislation and improving governmental support has lead to more proper policy integration.
- Strong CPI in some forerunner municipalities, characterized by both horisontal and vertical integration.

Ocean Acidification (OA): The less known twin of Climate Change



Reflections on integration of OA adaptation

- Governmental responsibility is unsettled; Corresponds to the situation of CCA before 2000.
- Need for an 'ambassador' to put OA on the policy agenda.
- However, it would be unfavourable if horizontal integration was restricted because *one* sectoral body claimed the new policy field.
- If horizontal integration is left to the municipal level, the process could easily be blocked by strong, sectoral bodies at national level.
- The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is designed for cross-sectoral governance of water resources, and could therefore be a suitable framework for OA management.

Would WFD be a viable framework for OA management in Norway?

- ACIDCOAST stakeholder groups show positive attitudes towards «WFD like» OA management.
- In the EU context OA belongs to the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008), which is rejected by Norway.
- WFD has been implemented through Vannforskriften since 2007; covers coastal waters 1 nautic mile (1852 m) off land.
- WFD aims at sector integration at both local, regional and national level.
- Sobering experiences:
 - Sectorial priorities prevent deeper forms of cooperation within the regional networks (Hanssen et al., 2014)
 - River basin district authorities lack legal instruments to effectively maintain WFD management plans (Movik & Aasen Lundberg, 2013).